SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1894.

Sabscription by Matt Post-Paid. UNDAY, Fer Tear DAILT AND SUNDAY, For Year. DAILT AND SUNDAY, Per Month . WERELY, Per Year Postage to Foreign Countries added. THE SUN, New York city.

If our friends who favor us with manuscrip's fo ablication total to have rejected articles reharded. they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose,

#### Individual Secession.

In his first inaugural address, ABRAHAM LINCOLN uttered these profoundly philosophie words:

"The central idea of secretaion is the essence of an archy. A majority held in restraint by constitutional cheeks and limitations, and always changing easily with deliberate changes of popular opinions and son liments, is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it does, of necessity, fly to anarchy or to despetism. Unanimity is impossible; the rale of a minority, as a permanent arrangement, is wholly inadmissible; so that, rejecting the majority principle. anarchy or despotism in some form is all that is left."

This applies with equal force either to secession by State and section, or to that new sort of individual and sporadic secession to which the man DERS is inciting citizens and organizations of citizens in various parts of the Union. In either case secession is rebellion, and its central idea is the essence of anarchy.

When DEBS or any other crazy leader of the blind declares that the first shot fired by United States troops will be "the signal for civil war." he is pointing the way to the crime defined by the Constitution as treason, and by section 5,332 of the Revised Statutes made punishable with death.

#### A Conservative Community.

The celebration of Independence Day in New York was remarkable for the public order attending it. The police of the town are now receiving severe and apparently well-merited criticism, in some cases at least, but that, as a whole, they are efficient in the discharge of their duties in the preservation of the peace of this vast community, is always demonstrated on such occasions as the Fourth.

The chief credit for the public order which prevails in New York in the great festivals of the year belongs, however, to the people themselves. This is one of the most crowded communities in the world. In some of the districts of the town the number of inhabitants to the square acre is larger than anywhere else in the world. The people are packed in high dwellings. tier above tier, and in this way the vast majority of the population live by the force of necessity. The greatest of the evils of this system of housing the people is often described as the demoralization it engenders among them. It is said that the crowding tends to impair their self-respect by its interference with their privacy; that they live like soldiers in a garrison, so closely packed together that they are peculiarly in danger of the contagion of dangerous moral influences, and that the unattractiveness of their homes sends them out on the streets, where they are exposed to the temptations of liquor saloons on every block in their densely populated neighborhoods. They are said to lose the benefit of the salutary influences of the home and the family, so that their children more especially grow up without the sentiments and restraints es-

sential to their healthy moral development. Experience of such great popular festivals as the Fourth does not justify these criticlams of the New York tenement-house system. It shows rather that this is a community easily controlled by police disciplice, because it is remarkable for its selfcontrol. Theoretically, the crowded tenement houses afford an inviting field for the propagation of the disease of social distically, there is no other large community in the world which is so free from that terrible malady as this city of New York. Socialism and anarchism sow their noxious seeds in stony ground when they undertake to scatter them here. Fourth of July orators who ventured to defend and justify the Populistic income tax to New York crowds were unable to evoke sympathetic applause. The party of socialism

is here a petty force derided by the people. This Democratic city of New York is the most conservative community in the world. It is the quickest to see through social and political shams and bunco games. It is more thoroughly intrenched in sound Democratic principles than any other American city. It is the stronghold of Democracy.

# The Life-saving Stations.

The approach of midsummer suggests the question whether there will be a recurrence this season of the great and emorable coast storms of a year ago, and if so, whether any adequate preparations have been made to check their destruction of life and property.

After the terrific gales of last August an fort was made in Congress to have the life-saving stations manned all the year around, instead of only eight months in the twelve, as now. The theory on which the resent system is based is that in summer it is not needful, with generally pleasant weather, to keep up the stations, but that when autumn brings its gales the patrolmen must gather again. Hence they are not under pay from May 1 to Sept. 1, and they busy themselves about other work.

The destructive hurricanes of last summer, however, showed that it was dangerous to trust to such theories in the life saving system, and that the latter part of August might prove as perilous to navigation as any part of the year. Nevertheless, the movement in Congress for keeping the stations at work all the year around was not successful, nor was there even a substitute, as had been suggested for manning them from Aug. 1. If last year had been the only year of August storms there might have been more excuse for this misplaced economy; but during several recent years there have been records of more or less destructive gales or eyclones on the coast in that month.

The life-saving service costs a little less than \$1,000,000 a year. There are twelve districts, containing an average of about 20 stations each; but some districts, of course, are much more thickly studded with stations than others. Thus the New Jersey district, from Sandy Hook to Cape May, has over 40 stations. There are, on the average, about half a dozen surfmen for each station. Of course, to add four months more to the work of the year would he to increase the outgo for pay of surfmen by about one-haif. However, the District Superintendents and some other officers are now paid by the year; the keepers, also, are on yearly salaries. Hence, the increased outlay might be less than \$400,000 for keeping

Perhaps it could be arranged to have this continuous service in a few of the districts, where the wrecks and ensualties are most frequent and the travel is largest. The expense of that arrangement would not be very serious.

But there is still another method, which, so far as we know, has not yet been proposed in Congress, that would be less objectionable on the score of economy. It is that of giving the station keeper authority to call a crew on occasions of special emergency. Or he might be authorized to telegraph to the superintendent for orders; and as the latter has all the weather facts before him he would know whether to grant the permission or not, if he should have the discretion to do so. This pian would be the more practicable, since the patrolmen are usually in the neighborhood, employed often as fishermen or boatmen, or bathing masters at the watering places, or at work on their farms. In a system of discretionary action of this sort the Government would not need to keep the force under pay, and yet could have its services whenever there was sufficient warning of danger to bring the men together.

Where Is the Homestead Champion? With public transportation paralyzed and after a night of destruction and riot at Chiengo, Mr. MIRABEAU LAMAR TOWNS

offered a resolution in the Convention at Albany, including this preamble: " Wherens, The paid soldiers of the nation have been sent to Chicage to course the people and shed the blood of citizens while trusts and monopolies are sh-dowed with bounties wrong from the poor."

This sounds like an echo of that rampant Illinois statesman, John M. Palmen, who, after the Homestead strikers had deliberately shot to death the owner's representatives trying to enter the works, declaimed in the Federal Senate that those citizens (the murderous strikers) were right. They had the right to be there." They were held to be free to stand at the company's doors and shoot down men who attempted to enter in the owner's name. Towns doubtless thinks that the railroad company which would essay to carry passengers against the desire of DEBS or his like deserves to be shot or left to the mercy of a mob ready to destroy its cars, imprison citizens who had bought its tickets, and

ing on distant places for food. Where are Senator PALMER and his former sympathizers now while the flag of anarchy once raised over Homestead flaps throughout the entire West? Is he preparing another blast against law and order in the Senate, or is he closeted with Governor ALTGELD of Illinois devising means for putting the DEBS screws on the public still tighter yet? Is this momentary but tremendous triumph of lawlessness to pass

perhaps starve out communities depend-

without a word of cheer from him? In PALMER and ALTGELD and DEBS the public can see the inspiring geniuses of the intolerable lawlessness which grasps directly at the power constitutionally and necessarily vested in the regular legal government, and which stands ready to destroy, to abuse, and even to kill, in the hope of obtaining it.

Have no trade unions in the country the American spirit sufficient to condemn these outrages committed in their name? Are they all still dazed with the notion that the highest interest of labor organization is bound up with this reckless defiance of every rule of law and general right?

#### Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas.

The Memphis Commercial-Appeal, which is the old Appeal-Avalanche, swallowed whole by the young Commercial, prints a sketch of the life and achievements of the Hon. JAMES K. JONES, the senior Senator from Arkansas. To a large part of his fellow citizens Senator Jones of Arkansas is hardly more than a name. The country has heard more of him during the past fourteen weeks of tinker and compromise than previously during the whole fourteen years of his service in Congress.

He is a very interesting man. We learn from the Memphis newspaper some new things about him. For example, when a mere youth, and although of so delicate a constitution that he was believed to be a marked victim of consumption, he shouldered a musket for the Confederacy and served throughout the war as a private. When others ran, he stood his ground. When grim Death reached out its claw for him he calmly dodged. The Senator was known to his camp companions as "Lean

JIMMY JONES. But that is not the most interesting part of the Memphis newspaper's blography of the Hon, James K. Jones. We learn for the first time that he is an "ardent and persistent advocate of tariff reform;" in fact, that he was one of the ploneer free traders. We quote from our esteemed contem porary's biographical sketch of this now celebrated legislator:

"During all his public life Senator Jones has been an ardent and persistent advocate of tariff reform. H took up the question years ago, when it was new to the people of this generation, and was the able coad jutant of William R. Monnison, John G. Canlines, J RASDOLPS TROKES, FRANK HORD, HENRY WATTERSON, and ther ploneers who felled the forest and broke the ane, as it were, for the advent of this issue in national

At last the time arrived when tariff reform became the issue in national politics. The Democracy was in a majority in both branches of Congress, it held the Executive, and it was able to redeem offhand its promise to enact a constitutional tariff for revenue only. Where was Jones at this supreme moment? What did the able coadjutant of HENRY WATTERSON and FRANK HURD do when the time came for action? We continue the sketch of his services to tariff reform and to Democracy, condensing and paraphrasing the account printed by the Memphis Commercial, inasmuch as we ourselves have no personal knowledge of the circumstances.

Senator Jones was one of the three men who made the Finance Committee's first bill in secret session. The other two authors of that measure were VEST and MILLS. The rest of the Democratic members of the Finance Committee were sick statesmen, physically incapable of hard work. Jones and VEST went to work and MILLS was called in from outside.

The biographer of Jones goes on to explain that "the Wilson bill was neither intended nor expected, even by those most responsible for it, to become a law in the shape in , which it left the House." This will be surprising news to those Democrats who believe that even the original Wilson bill was distinctly a protectionist measure. and therefore un-Democratic. JONES, VEST, and Mills took hold of it and evolved the still more protectionist and still less Democratic bill which was reported to the Senate on May 7. Then some of the Senators struck for still higher protection. MILLS in disgust refused to have anything more to do with the bill, and Vest's humor was almost as bad. We continue the narrative in Senator Jones's culogist's own

language: outlay might be less than \$400,000 for keeping
the patrolmen at work all the year around.

\*\*The this crists, while crimination and recrimination the patrolmen at work all the year around.

\*\*The this crists, while crimination and recrimination and recrimination and recrimination and recrimination and recrimination and recrimination.

the Democratic ranks in the Senate, and discattered tion and siarm prevailed generally among Demo-crate everywhere, Sanator Johns, always thor-oughly practical, set himself deliberately to work to ascertain the spanish causes of opposition and to find if it were possible to reach an agreement upon any reasonable terms. Proceeding in this way, he soon ascertained that the differences were not so great as had been at drat aupposed, and that granted the concessions demanded, the bill would still remain the best measure of tariff reform presented to Congress since the war, and immensurably supprior, from a Democratic standpoint, to the existing McKin

Law law.
"With these facts in his possession Senator Jours west into consultation with Precident CLEVELAND and Secretary Cantings, and they both readily agreed with him that it were incomparably better to pass such an amunded bill, which sacrideed no principles of tariff reform, than to fall sitogether to pass any kind of bill, What have since come to be known as the Jones amend ments were then prepared and submitted to the Finance Committee for consideration, with the statement by Senator Josea, not that he per-sonally approved them all, but that their adoption would secure the passage of the bill. The committee promptly and unanimonaly adopted his suggestion, and the Democratic Sensional cancus approved their ac-tion by a vote of 37 out of 38 Sensions present. The danger line was eafely passed. Every one of these amendments was adopted in the open Senata, and a practically united Democratic support obtained for the

"The man who could bring so good a measure o tariff reform out of the almost hopeless situation in which the Democrats of the Senate were involved in March last, is entitled to the profound thanks of his party, and to high rank among the leaders of men.

That is what Jones did, according to the Memphis Commercial. He conspired with GROVER CLEVELAND and JOHN G. CARLISLE to buy, beg, and steal votes enough in the Senate to put through a bill sacrificing every principle of tariff reform, and now has the nerve to congratulate the country

and himself upon the achievement. Who was the chief agent in the betraval of the fundamental principle of Democratic faith? Mr. Jones's biographer says it was Jones, the ardent and persistent pioneer of tariff reform, and the able coadjutant of WILLIAM B. MORRISON, FRANK HURD, and HENRY WATTERSON. We give publicity to this claim without prejudice to the rights of the Hon. ARTHUR P. GORMAN.

#### The Gospel of Getleft.

From our esteemed contemporary the Rome Sentinel we take what is only a repe tition of a favorite fanatical patter of a few

"Success at the polls is by no means the test of ex

stence for a party. Not for the Democracy, certainly. which has learned to look upon victory as a doubtfu advantage, but to admire courage as a certain good." It is not surprising if Democrats have come to look upon victory with eyes unkind. If the Democrats had not been victorious in 1892, for instance, they would not now be seeking spots of retirement and solitary caves where they could go and kick themselves. They would not now have an acute consciousness of being regarded as at once fools and liars. They would not feel that they had been swallowed up in the Populists.

It is due to the Hon, GROVER CLEVELAND to say that the Duty of Defeat has been preached in his name for years. The old version was that it was better to be licked with GROVER CLEVELAND than to win with anybody else. Well, the Democrats had the joy of being beautifully lambasted in 1888 with Mr. CLEVELAND, and in 1892 they had the joy, if lambasting be a joy, of being licked without Mr. CLEVELAND. That is they were licked, and Mr. CLEVELAND and the Populists won.

We confess that we don't see at present where the courage which our high Roman contemporary loves is situated. Senator HILL seems to be about the only man in the Democratic party who has any courage to spare. But if defeat is what Rome is looking for, the Democratic party for the last eight months has bent every energy to se

# Wouldn't This Have Been Better?

cure defeat.

We don't think that the question which we will put here in all its harshness contains any element of overstatement.

DEBS undertook, so he has said, to make the Pullman Company begin work again at a certain wage outlay, after business had become so bad that the company desired not to work at all. DEBS wanted to force Mr. PULLMAN, in one way or another, to pay nev which he owned and do

keep. Wouldn't it have been better for general prosperity, and vastly more simple in method, if instead of outraging public travel DEBS had proceeded directly to Mr. PULL-MAN's bank and violently taken the money

which he was after out of that ? Does this sound ugly ? We think it does, but its ugliness procisely suits the nature and purpose of the DEBs strike.

So much time has been devoted by the Senate to the discussion of the Tariff bill that the Government's new fiscal year has already begun without the passage of the annual appropriation bills necessary for carrying it on. It is true that the machinery will not actually stop. The joint resolution which extends last year's appropriations for thirty days from July 1 is a makeshift that permits the Government's business to go on. Yet that this device is at best an imperfect substitute for proper and perfect legislation is shown by the way it affects the navy. The work great war ships at the Brooklyn and Norfolk yards has been summarily stopped, and not only are needed versels delayed, but hundreds of workmen are thrown out of employment.

Mr. MARSHALL Young of Newburgh asks f we don't think that "the logical result of the Government's present control of the railways by force of arms and by receiverships is to have the Government own and control them

We den't think so. The Government is sur posed to protect all property if necessary by force, yet it doesn't on that account tend to acquire its ownership. The Government belongs to the people collectively, just as private property belongs to its owner, and so common and undiscriminating is the Government, its power and force, that any man can call on it for assistance if he can show the need of it. When a mob organizes to intimidate a railread company and to wreck its preperty the Government is bound to protest the railroad against the mob just as it would be bound to protect a striker if the rail road company should enter his house, broak his furniture, and drive off his butcher cart.

Out of four routes proposed to the Ottawa Intercolonial Conference for a Pacific cable three take in Necker Island. The fourth substitutes Fanning Island, which lies well south of Hawaii and now belongs to England. It is clear, then, that the information on which the Hawalian Government acted in its late successful race for the pessession of Necker Island was correct. It was true that this island had been picked out as a station by those who were planning a British submarine telegraph, and the results at Ottawa tend to confirm the idea that the cruiser Champion was on her way to that point when the Hawalian vessel arrived before her and hoisted the Hawalian flag.

the plans for this cable either have not heard of the famous race and the outwitting of the Champion, or else cheese to ignore the fact. The plans speak of not needing to touch the Hawaiian group, but select Necker Island. That is just the point. Hawaii has declared that barren rock to be her territors, as included within the limits of the Hawaiian archipelago. This being so, if Great Britain

wants the cable to tand on her soil only, as Mr.

Apparently, hewever, those who are making

BARFORD FLEMING proposes, she should choose tome other point than Necker Island as the first stopping place beyond Vancouver.

There is no need for the Government to be whining. That in hand, at its back doors of New York being when it possesses the tables power; and the best answer to all such incolant threats as that of Tra for is an income sax.—Ammylife Commercial.

That's it. The red flag fleats high, the Populists are in the saddle, and the banks hold Select your institutions and then squeeze 'em. and hear Dan Voonners, Rooms MILLS, WAITE of Colorado, ALTGELD of Illinois, and Dass of the A. R. U. all howl with delight.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONFENTION.

Delogates Not to Be Pald for Days on Which They Are Absent, Almany, July C .- As soon as the Constitutional Convention was called to order this norning Mr. Moore called up his resolution providing that after July 15 the Convention shall sit on Mondays and Saturdays as well as on the regular days. The resolution was lost

by a large majority. These proposed amendments were introduced:

Mr. Tucker-Providing for a Constitutional Conver lon in 1904, with one delegate from each Senate and one from each Assembly district, to meet on the first Monday in April and to submit amendments at the feb lowing general election.

Mr McDonough-Providing that the Legislature may order the referendum on any measure. The Committee on Rules reported two new rules. The first provides that after July 15 all new amendments shall be referred without printing to a revision committee of five, who shall pass upon and decide whether they shall

shall pass upon and decide whether they shall be sent to a committee or not, and that after Aug. I the call for new amendments shall be omitted. Thereafter no new amendment shall be introduced except on the report of a sommittee. This was adopted.

The other rule provides that after July 15 no member shall receive pay for any day upon which he is absent without leave. After the same date no member shall receive pay for any week during which he has been absent from all the sessions.

week during which he has been absent from nil the sessions.

Mr. Alvord suggested that a roll call should be provided to determine who is absent.

The committee thought that it was sufficient to nut the members on their honor.

This view was adopted by vote of the Convention, and the rule was adopted by the Convention, and the rule was adopted by the Convention as reported from the committee.

The Suffrage Committee reported favorably Mr. Hill's amendment which would allow the use of automatic voting machines.

Fetitions in favor of the extension of civil service, and a communication from the State Charities Ald Association in regard to the support of children in charitable institutions in New York city were received and referred.

Adjourned to Tuesday next at 10 A. M.

#### The Militiaman and His Gun.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir . The ten imony regarding the time it would take for the armorer to clean the rifles of the Ninth Regiment, which was offered in defence of Col. Seward at his recent court martial fer disobedience of orders, seems to me to call for comarmorer have to clean these pieces at all? Can any one point out to me the sections of the regulations which impose this duty upon him and relieve the soldier of the care of his piece?

The essence of a soldier's duty is that he hall at alltimes be ready to march and to shoot. Marching, however, is only to get him into the proper place for shooting. Circumstances may excuse any disorder in the equipments of a soldier except one that affects his plece. His clothing may be torn and dirty, his piece. His clothing may be torn and dirty, his buttons and brances black or missing, and yethe would pass inspection for the most serious duty, providing his piece were in order; but nothing would excuse him if he reported for duty with the bore of his rifle foul, the lock rusty, his hayonet rusted fast in its scabbard, or his eartridge box and contents out of order. Has not all of this been impressed on the National Guard for years, by practice in the field, at eamp, and by the character of general inspections and of guard mount inspections?

eamp, and by the character of general inspec-tions and of guard mount inspections?

Yet they do not seem to have applied the les-son. It is as much the custom with the crack Seventh as it is with any of the other regi-ments, at the end of a field day, to stack arms in the armory and leave their pieces there, dirty, for the armorers to clean.

This is not right. The care of his piece is the soldier's first duty. It may be well enough to leave the cleaning of the outside of the ri-fles to the armory employees, but no com-manding officer should permit his men to leave the armory until every piece has been a sabbed, wheel, and olded, and left ready for service.

awands a service.

The National Guard was erganized for use in emergencies. The night after a brigade fledday is as likely a time for them to be called unon as any other night in the year, and a stundar the prevailing system there would

ret under the prevailing system there would not be a rifle result for use in the whole city of New York at such a time.

The artillerymen of this city set the infantry men a good example in this respect. Neither Capt. Wendel nor Capt. Wilson would let a man leave his command until their guns were cleaned and in order.

C.

# How to Prevent Unreasonable Rallroad

To tak Epiron or Tan Sun-Sir: Let Congress in its constitutional capacity of regulator of inter-State commerce and exclusive controller of the Post Office, enact that every person, whether engineer, fireman, conductor, braxeman, or what not, in any way con nected with inter State railroad transportation or mall carrying should be required to obtain and renew a license from the United States authorities, and should, in connection with such license, subscribe to an oath or engagement, or both, to the effect that he would en-gage in no strike or combination in such a way as to delay the mails or to interrupt or interfere with inter-State transportation, nor receive or obey any orders of advice except from such officials as shall be named t

#### Approval of the Plan to Starve Out Orthodox Presbyterians.

To run Enron or Tax Sox-So. The letter of Samuel Carter in your paper yesterday is good. That is the best way to meet the fellows who have run the Gen-

# Newsboys' Votces.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SEC I notice in this morning's SUN & Mr. W. T. Houston gives his idea as to how the New York newsboys should conduct themselves white seiling papers. To begin with, if a bor serves write seiling papers to begin with if a boy denti-size unt is runs big-chances of not seiling any nepers; then, again, this is a free country. If he is until the serves will take a walk down to the stock Exchange he will thear more seiling in one minute than the boy de in a week and therefore I say is tillney will every boly has the right to do it. If there is no much note is the eith for action section, let them try another, say therefore. St. Lesis, Beston or any other. Two to one they will come back in three days.

Jone Exiting

Scissors Grinder on a Bicycle, Sanarone, July 4 .- A novel sight here just now is a cissors grinder who has all the machinery requito his line of business fastened to the bandle bars tercis. This enterprising grinder goes from town to whom his wasel stopping at farmhouses along the outer os tangent knives and tensors, and he does no tile amount of business along the way and in each own.

Debs.

Lat mothers wall and children soh, Let men stand round without a job, I scorn all law, I and my meb," "Let tee give out, I'd not give in, Let sick men die. I'm bound to win, Let courts enjoin, who reres a pin I's Said Debs.

Monrds of Philistinus put to flight. And by that self-same simple means Dabs "halfs up " commerce here, it sooms Our forefashers, to grim delight, Told of that ancient Hebrew's fight, And we, their sons, bereft and lone. Look on while habs wisids that old none. Story to Debs, whose jaws of brass Can make a nation foor an ass

A Knotty Question. true the Entirenzinkia Journal Temmy-Bar, naw.
Mr Fidg. What you want now!
Tommy-un a whole knot be a knot whele when it
tues a knot bole of not!

SITTING BULL'S BRAVES COME BACK. The Last of Those Who Fled to Canada

After the Custer Massucre. WASHINGTON, July 6 .- The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received information from Capt. W. H. Clapp, the acting Indian agent at the Fort Berthold agency in North Dakota, of the arrival of the last remnant of the followers of Sitting Bull, who fied into the British possessions after the Custer massacre in 1876. The return of these Indians completes a work that the Government has had on its hands since the day of the killing of Gen. Custer. In 1887 the Frity Council of Canada, with the approval of the Governor-General, officially notified the United States of the presence of the Sioux Indians withthe British possessions, stating that owing to their destitute condition permits for the purchase of limited quantities of ammunition had been granted them, but that their presence was a source of grave apprehension and anxiety on the part of both the Indian and

presence was a source of grave apprehension and anxiety on the part of both the Indian and white population of that part of Canada; and requesting the United States Government without delay to take such steps as would induce the Indians and any others who might almilarly cross the boundary line to return to their reservations in the United States.

In accordance with this request a commission, consisting of ten. Terry and A. J. Lawrence, was appointed by the President to process to Fort Walsh and negotiate with Sitting Rull for his peaceful return to the United States and astitlement at some agency. At the council Sitting Buil and his chiefs declined all proposals made by the commission, and announced their desire and intention to remain in the British possessions. After the close of the council the Canadian authorities conferred with the Indians, warning them that no help whatever beyond protection could be expected from the British Government, and that a crossing of the line 17 any of their young men with hostils intent would be considered an act of heatility by both Governments. With this full understanding the Indians adhered to their former decision, and the commission returned and Sitting Buil and his followers were decisioned to longer wards of the Government. Method, and they are in a nitable condition, without provisions or suitable clothing. Many even of the old men, Capt. Clapp says, are on fact, and progress will necessarily be very slow. Two or three are seriously sick from exposure and fatigue, and ene of them is likely to die en the road. The Captain intends to put them in camp for necessary rest, feed them while at Fort Berthold, and ration those who continue to other reservations. who continue to other reservations.

# THE REGENTS' CONFOCATION.

Bishop Doane Declares Against Religious Teaching in Public Schools,

ALBANY, July 6.- The second day's session of the Regents' Convocation opened this morning with a much larger attendance than yesterday. The morning session was mainly devoted to a discussion of the report on sec-Ten, which was appointed by the National Educational Association in 1892. The work of the committee comprised the compilation of a uniform schedule of study for secondary schools. The first speaker was Superintendent John Kennedy of Batavia. The discussion was participated in by Superintendent Henry P. Emerson of Buffalo, Prof. O. D. Robinson of Albany, Principal Charles B. Stott of St. Paul, Minn., and John S. Clark of Boston.

At the afternoon session the first question discussed was, "Should not the colleges be adjusted to the existing high schools rather than the high schools adjusted to the existing colleges?" The question was but briefly dis-cussed by Superintendent R. E. Rogers of

Jamestown
lishop William Crosswell Doane of Albany
delivered a short address declaring that there
should be no religious teaching in the public

should be no religious teaching in the public schools.

Prof. Renjamin I. Wheeler of Cornell discussed the bearings of the report of the committee of tenon the future significance of the baccalaureate degree.

Prof. Henry M. Tyler of Smith College, Northampton, Mass., spoke on the subject of crowing preparatory courses."

Prof. George P. Bristoe of Cornell discussed the question of college entrance examinations. He advocated the acceptance, in part at least, of the diplomas given graduates in high and other preparatory school.

Prof. Adelph Cohn of Columbia College presented a paper on the subject. "Which modern language should have preference is the secondary school when only one can be taught?" He thought the German language should have the preference, as did also Prof. Wells of Union College.

Prof. G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., speke on child education.

The convecation dinner was held to-night at the Hotel Kenmore.

THE AFRU-AMERICAN LEAGUE.

President Fortune Calls for an Endors ment of the Work of Miss Wells. President Fortune of the Afro-American eague has sent the following notice to th Presidents of the local leagues throughout the country:

We have reached a period in our contention for justice under the Federal Constitution and the Constitutions of the several States and for an honorable and Christian consideration of our manhood rights, when a decent regard for the opinions of mankind demands that we should enter a concerted and emphatic protest against the mob spirit abroad in the republic and against the unanimous action of the white citizens of the Southern States, backed up by their newspapers and the news service of the Bouth to break down the testimony given by Miss Ida B. Wells to th British public as to the extent of race prejudice and mob violence in the United States, whereof we are the victims without due process of law and in deflance of constitutional guarantees. State and Federal. The necessity is upon us to give voice to the grievous wrongs inflicted upon the race, without color of law, human or divine, to the end that the Brittsh public may not be deceived bygithe avalanche of misrepresents tons which is now being poured into Great British by white men of the bouth, who feel that they are being injured in their financial standing before the world by the plain, blunt, truthful statement of the facts which has been made to the British public by a weman of the sace whose reputation is being assailed with all the malignancy and mendacity which desperate men employ in a hopeless and dishonorable cause.

"In view of these facts, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon me as I resident of the Afro-American League of the United States. I hereby direct that the Presidents of all local leagues of their leagues on Mondar evening. July 1th and take such action as may be considered wise and judicious, and forward mo as soon as possible a certified copy of such action.

"Investing the Divine favor and the sympathy of mankind everwhere. dice and mob violence in the United States,

Investing the Divine favor and the sympathy of mankind everywhere.
"T. Thomas Fortune.
"4 CRDAR STREET, NEW YORK, July 0, 1884."

CAPT. HYDL'S LICENSE REFORED. He May He Prosecuted Criminally for the Loss of the Tug J. D. Nicol,

United States Local Steamboat Inspectors Samuel Y. Fairehild and Thomas H. Barrett handed in a report yesterday to Supervising Inspector Starbuck in relation to the founder ing of the turbeat J. D. Nicol with a loss of forty lives. Capt. John C. Hyde of the Nicol is held responsible for the disaster, his license held responsible for the disaster, his license is revoked, and the case referred to United States District Attorney Hat for action. Hyde may now be indicted for manelaughter. Inguiser John Farrell of the Micol is econerated. The fuspectors say that Hyde was guity of negligence and instention to the duties of his station and wilful violation of the provisions of Title 52 lievised intaities of the latter states by overloading his vessel with passengers. He was also guilty of misconduct in taking the tug out upon waters beyond the jurisdiction authorized by his license.

If Capt. Hyde can show sufficient cause he may appeal from the opinion of inspectors Fairchild and Tarrett to Superv sor Starbuck within thirty days.

# First A. P. A. Gus to the South

The American Frotestive Association has made its first active appearance in the South by selecting a ticket for officers of Davidson neounty. Tean. There are said to be 30000 members of the ord r in the county. There are 800 between the rot, and 1.500 Democratic the remainder being Republicans and Populist. It is believed the Democratic members will able by the result of the Democratic primaries in which case the A. P. A can count upon not more than 1.000 votes. The indications are that the order will exert no appreciable influence upon the county election.

LORD RANDOLPH GOES TO BAR HARBOR He Has Mr. Depow's Private Car-From Maine He Will Go to Canada.

Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill changed their minds resterday and went to Bar Har-bor instead of to Newport. When Lord Handolph sent to the Grand Central Station for his tickets President Chauncer M. Depew offered his private car. The English visitors break-fasted in the winter garden at the Waldorf, and shortly after noon drove to the station in a victoria. The party is made up of Lord and Lady Handelph, Dr. Keith, Lord Randelph's personal physician, and three servants. Mr. Depew and Mr. Duval, his secretary, met the party in the New York, New Haven and Hart-

ford walting room. Mr. Depew's car is known as No. 100. In point of juxury and convenience car 100 is as comfortable as an expensive New York flat. A porter is in the baggage compartment to look after the traps, and a chef is in the kitchen to await the commands of Dr. Reith, Car 100 was attached to the 1 o'clock Shore Line Ilm-ited for Boston. Explicit directions preceded the train, and at every stop the trainmen and the conductors gave car 100 particular attention. The train was due at Boaton at 7% o'clork. There the private car was to be attached to the Far Harbor special which will reach Mount Deaert, over the Boaton and Maine, at 1% o'clock. From Bar Harbor Lord and Lady Eandolph Churchill will go into Canada, as the guests of Fresident Van Horn of the Canadian Pacine Railroad. It is doubtful fithey will appear at Newport, as they are here for rost, and wish to avoid social obligations. the conductors gave car 100 particular

ful if they will appear at Newport, as they are here for rost, and wish to avoid social obligations.

Mr. Duval said of Lord Randelph Churchill: "He is simply run down and is suffering from a nervousness that may be something like nervous proatration."

If Lord Randelph Churchill lives to inherit the title of the Duke of Mariborough and the associate titles of the Marquis of Blandford, Lari of Sunderland, Park of Mariborough, Baron Spencer of Warmielghton, Raron Churchill of Sandridge, Prince of Mindelheim in Sunbia, he will be the tenth duke in the line. The title of Harnor Spencer was created in 1903, the title of Rariof Sunderland in 1943, of Baron Churchill in 1925, of Earl of Mariborough in 1702, the title of Harnor Spencer was created in 1903, the title of Rariof Sunderland in 1943, of Baron Churchill in 1925, of Earl of Mariborough in 1702, and of Duke of Mariborough in 1702. Lord Randelph Churchill is the third son of John Winston, the seventh duke, His eldest brother, whose son is the present ninth duke, was divorced from his first wife, the daughter of the Duke of Abercorn, in 1883. The Duke's accord wife, formerly Mirs, Louls Hamersley, epent much of her personal fortune in restoring Blenheim Palace, but she left the palace soon after the death of the Duke in 1892, and, it is said, the first wife, the mother of the palace.

# A Problem for Daughters of the Revolu-

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! I know it is just too mean for anything to keep taking up your time with our women matters, but just please let me ask you one more question. You see it is this way: Our constitution (of course, it is that of the Daughters of the Revolution I mean) says if an officer-general is not elected by Oct. 17 the other officer holds over."

Now, another place in our constitution says if there isn't any election by Oct. 19 then there is a vacancy.

Now all the Regents, Secretaries, and Presidents (who make our Board of Direction) from every State in the Union (there are 180) have seen at Washington since last November. Three meetings a day, except Sundays, and no end of receptions, too, and lunches to the ladies of the Diplomatic Corps. and dinners and receptions to everybody; and the Arlington Hotel bills for all these officers and the bands of music and the lunches and all that the society of course has to pay for, and the shorthand writers and the men typewriters, too; and so our treasury is getting low, And so I said; "Why not write to the editor of The Sun and he will tell us if there is a vacancy," If declars if I haven't forgotten to say that we forgot te have any election by Oct. 17.1 So please, dear sir, to save all further expense, will you just tell us; because if you don't the Board of Direction will have to adjourn to Lenox or Saratoga, and then there will be just millions more of expense, and, of course, there isn't much left as it is no our treasury, and there will be a lot of horrid assessments besides. I suppose. So please be a good man and tell us, is there a vacancy?

P.S.—I forgot to say that the Board of Direction passed a resolution that if any of us Daughters were in Washington we could come to any reception without paying for anything, except our carriages. New, wasn't that just lovely?

JEWELL'S POINT, N. J., June 20.

I declare if I have not left out lots of things. tions to everybody; and the Arlington Hotel

lovely? F. D. R. Jewett.'s Point. N. J., June 20, I declare if I have not left out lots of things. But, of course, you understand our constitution. What they have been debating eight months in Washington is all about this vacancy. Is there a vacancy?

Tun Sun replies that there is.

# The Beauty Prize.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire There ! great dissatisfaction in our section over the Board of Beauty, "as at present constituted." Our people object to Gov. 'Lias Carr's being on it. Not that 'Lias isn't a good judge of beauty, but that his Alliance leanings unfit him to be an impartial judge, in view of certain Southern candidates, whose applications

are now before the Board. For instance, Marion Butler, editor of the Goldsboro (N. C.) Caucasian, formerly President of the North Carolina Alliance, but now President of the entire United States Alliance, in I am reliably informed, before the Board on his merits. And crowded all the week with depositors. In several of his merits are many. He uses soap, a thing which cannot be said of any and every Populist. It will be remembered that when

his merits are many. He uses soap, a thing which cannot be said of any and every Populist. It will be remembered that when Coxey's Army of the Commonweal of Christ halted (while en route to Washington) at New Gailles. Pa., the camp at that place was called "Camp Marion Eutler." In honor of this distinguished Tar Heel. It will furthermore be recalled that it was at Camp Marion Butler that the first ration of seap was tesued to the Coxeyties. While it is true that a mutiny was only avoided by a general order announcing that the use of soap was optional and not obligatory, still, this fact, of course-cannot by any means be construed as derogatory to Mr. Butler.

Furthermore, it will be recalled how the soap-scented index finger of Mr. Jaggers used to awe and overwheim sundry malefactors. Go to, I have often seen Buildozer Butler go straight from a tub of concentrated life soap suds to the political pistferm, when whole audiences would fall into a faint at one wave of his oderlierous hands.

1et again. Mn. Butler's ever lowering countenance is shadowed by a heavy, sombre, nimbus cloud of midnight whiskers. This will naturally throw him for judgment upon the tender mercies of the capillary sub-committee, composed of ever tarr and Mr. Woodburg. As toy, Carr belonge to the Alliance and has long been one of Mr. Butler's most been fisiends, the numerous candidates in our section think that their counces will be imperilled if they. Carr is allowed to remain on the bloard. Again, it is by this time well known that Gov. Tilman and Senator Mr. Butler's most beach fisiends, the numerous candidates in our section think that their counces will be imperilled if they carries allowed to remain on the bloard. Again, it is by this time well known that Carolina is each a candidate for the honor of being adjudged the handonest man in the world. Certainly t is brazen effrontery in Tillman while repair to much a honor, especially when Senator Design and the senator obseron wanders wretchedly and alimited mistress.

In view of what, in

oddle Craek, Cabarrus county, near Concord, P. S. -- Have you heard whether hi Budger is a candidate or not?

Missouri Claims the Beauty Prize. To raw Errous or Tax fire -- a. You are being de-gained. The handsomest man in the world is the Hon-Hig.J. Stone tinversor of Missouri lie will ancre largely on about and Adam's angle. He is known to Missouri as the bimbone Beauty of the Charge Brakes.

What Collies.

# tiox. Mogg's New York Offer.

Gov. Hogg has received much attestion in all the cities he has visited. In New York a law partnership worth from 224,000 to \$23,000 a year was oldered him, but he spiled that he could give no answer at present, as he could not consider auch a responsition while holding the position of flovernor. It is understood that the offer will remain open until the expiration of his official term, when a definite answer will be given.

in Mr. Bradley's Realm! Tremsile Bias! Sect.

ARREMBLYMAN SCHULES PRESENT.

Mr. Wurster Thinks the Firemen Had the

Right to Chip in for It Voluntarily. The raising of a fund of \$3,000 among the Brooklyn firemen to reward Assemblyman Sehuiz for his successful efforts in having the Bromen's twenty years' pension bill passed at Albany last winter has caused a shock among the political reformers of that city. Under the old Democratic regime such a proceeding would have been bitterly denounced by the men who are now running the city Government, and it was not thought possible that such political assessments would be tolerated by the reform administration. There is no question w atever that a circular notice was sent out to all the members of the department calling upon them to appear at a certain place on a certain day, and between certain hours, and pony up their money to a certain in the

vidual. The assessments ranged from \$12.50 to \$2.25, according to salaries. Fire Commissioner Wurster had this to say yesterday about sioner Wurster had this to say yesterday about the matter:

"About two weeks ago Chief Engineer Dale came to me and asked me if I had any objection to the men getting up a voluntary subser ption to make Assemblyman Schulz a present. I understood at the time that the present was to take the shane of a set of silverwars. I saw nothing wrong in that, set I residently. I do not look on it in the light of an assessment. I check the shane of a set of set of the should not allow any man to be assessed but I cannot see any harm in a voluntary subserviction. It is merely a mark of granitude to Mr. Schulz for what he has done for the firemen."

formen."
Commissioner Wurster has issued an order directing each member of the department to understand that a compulsory assessment will not be tolerated. Assemblyman Schulz said that he had never received any intimation of the proposed present and denied that he ever got a cent as a reward for his services at Al-bany.

DREW OUT THE LODGE'S MONEY.

Three Officers of the Sons of Benjamin Ac eused of Larceny.

Joseph Alexander, 44 years old, of 135 Monoe street; Aaron B. Hoffman, 51 years old, of 39 East 106th street, and Emil Solomon, 42 years old, of 207 Delancey street, were held in default of \$5,000 ball yesterday in the Tomb Police Court on a charge of stealing \$2,400 Folice Court on a charge of stealing \$2,400 from Whozlaker Lodge, No. 5, of the Independent Order Sons of Benjamin.

The men were all officers of the lodge, and there is a factional fight in the body. The three prisoners, together with two men no retarrented, went to the Citizens' Savings Ban and the East River Bank and drew \$1,200 of the lodge's money from each institution. They said that they intended to start a rive lodge with a majority of the members of the old lodge. Edward Wilner of 388 East Tent street, the treasurer of the lodge, made the complaint.

#### SUNBBAMS.

-Here is something new, a sign in a wine store w low which reads: "Cold claret punch, 20 cents

quart."

—The Sedalia Chautauqua Circle refused to hear th Ray, E. E. Willey lecture on the single tax, for the re son that on the preceding Sunday he had umpired baseball game at Hermann. —"You may buy everything I have on for \$10.75,

said a young man in neat outing costume. Then he summed up his apparel as follows: Hat, 75 cents coat, \$2; cotton shirt, \$1.50; cotton duck trouser, \$1 shoes, \$3; necktie, stockings, and underwear, \$1.75 belt, 75 cents; total, \$10.75. It is economy for an man to possess such an outfit, since it saves his oth

fourth street are interested to note from time to tim

the efforts to make of a white elephant a useful revenue-yielding beast of burden. The beast in question is the great house of the Manhattan Athletic Clab, and its struggles to appear occupied and to conceal the dreariness, windows staring from empty to-ma are truly piticul.

"Public day" is a term applied in southern Deladays when by concerted agreement, the result of old tradition, country folks come to town to "do their trading." It is a day of active business for really in-

dustrious and energetic men. It is to idlers a day temptation, and many a farmer spends half his homeward journey. -There was an excursion of colored folks from a east side wharf the other day, and it was interesting to note that there was not a shabbily dressed man woman, or child in the whole large company. Ther

half were mulattoes and there was one white wome -It would be interesting to knew what will be the effect of the trolley extension upon bloycling. No man who uses his bicycle for business is likely to continue its use when he can get about cheaply and swiftly by siectric propulation. On the other hand, however, bicyclists with the certainty that they can be helped out by the trolley at any point of difficulty, are likely to be more venturesome in taking long journers when

they have only a few hours leisure at their disposal. -This is the time of year and this the particular period when the house dweller comes out after dinner and site on the stoop to get the fullest benedit of whatever air there may be attrring; and this is also the exact time when the vender goes about seiling those known, according to whether they are sold in the city or the suburbs, as stoop seats, or veranda seats, or

brown-stone step softens the stone materially, and adds greatly to the sitter's comfort. -It is the custom of most of the savings banks of the city to pay full haif yearly interest upon money depos-ited at any time within the first week of January or of July. The leading institutions of that kind have been them there have been double lines of waiting men and women running from the receiving teller's window out into the street. In many cases depositors have had to wait for two hours, or even longer, betere the could get to the window to turn in their meney

lawn seats. One of these seats placed carefully o

Yet there is no doubt that these are hard times.
-Cloudy days in New York have their own peculia charm, especially along the water front. Whateve light comes through the clouds is then reflected baand for h between them and the water with resultan charming effects upon the surface of the latter. The sight from Brooklyn Bridge on such days has a charm that is sinsive, but none the less real. The unoccupie au face of the water bears strong lines in curves and awirls that seem to imaginative eyes mystic inscrip. tion that tantalize the mind by seeming always on the

verge of yielding themselves to interpretation, yet ever remain uninterpreted in clear words —-as most persons know, there is a broad, dat arch as the intersection of Forty-second street and First ave mus, but, as perhaps many persons have not observed, that arch becomes the frame for an interesting picture to persons looking eastward along Forty-second street from a point a few yards west of the arch. The picture included within the frame is a somewhat common-place foreground on the New York side of the East River, the river likelf, with a fine light from the sky, and its moving nautical panorama in the middle distance and beyond the Long Island snore, with warm red brick buildings, steaming chimneys, and a church gifts that ever and anon takes on a curious treming as seen through the heated air that comes from

the smokestack of some passing steam craft.

—Many people who ride requiarly on the elevated road buy ticasts more than one at a time. It one ha tickets in his pooket he may often eatoh a train which he would miss by being compelled to wait his turn to buy a licket, and there are occasions, as for instance, in the crush after a ball game, when it is a decide convenience not to have to crowd in to buy a ticket The man who buys a number of tickets at once is not likely to take up any more time at the window than the man who buys only one. He is apt to buy a quar ter's worth or half a dollar or a dollar's worth, and it takes the ticket seller no more time to count them then it might take him to make change. He counts five and simply doubles back on the strip for the de sired multiple. The purchase of tickets in number doubtiess results in a very considerable saving of time for all concerned.

# Foreign Notes of Rest Interest,

The Russian newspapers recently spread the report that the Ministries of Agriculture and Imperial Lands intended to employ weinen in the work of their de-partments. The result was a mass of pattions from women, and it took a deniatin one of the official pa-pers to convince the ladies that they had disturbed themselves uselessly.

The finuse fanding occupied the sloging days of the recent essents in considering some means to like prove the situation of the Jews dwelling to the grand ducity. The committee to which the matter was re-ferred brought in a report which showed their present condition to be diffic in an of with the domaids of wither justice or numbers. The committee recommining justice or numerity, the committee recommended that a law be prepared and put before the Landing at its next involves in 1887 which about allow the Jewa burn in juminant as well as those whe had lived there are retain ledgin of time. It more about abhindered and follow their accommended that they are they chose it was also recommended that they he allowed to four religious congregations. The committee rapresend the wish that must the question be found to the property of the property finally actiled the Jawa should have the printinges on loyed by tores, ners listing in Finniand. Their proposi-tion was alo, ked by the representatives of the noble by, the Church and the ciergy, the pessants slone holding out against granting any privileges to the